WASHINGTON.

Work of the Congressional Committees.

THE PACIFIC BAILROAD JOBS.

MOVEMENTS OF GENERAL GRANT.

Cenerals Babcock and Porter Investigating the Troubles in Louisiana and Arkansas.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22, 1868. General Grant Busy at Hendquarters. General Grant remained at hendquarters during the whole of the day disposing of the business that had gathered through the past week. But few persons called to see him. Among those who had interviews with the General was Senator Wilson, who held quite a long conference.

Cabinet Meeting. The Cabinet meeting to-day, which was attended by all the members except Postmaster General Ran-dall, was quite protracted, and Attorney General Evarts remained in consultation with the President for more than an hour after the meeting had dis-

The Pacific Railroad Jobs. Despatches recently published in the HERALD have saved the government about a million dollars, by the prompt exposure of a job of about that size the obby had nicely sugar coated into bill 570, ready to slip through the House without even the reference to a committee.

the job didn't even dare to call it up for passage, and it is now, consequently, laid out cold on the Speaker's table. Such, however, is the vitality of hese creatures that it may make its appearance again, with renewed life, for another dash at the ational Treasury after the 5th prox. The adroitnational Treasury after the 5th prox. The advolt-ness and peralstency of these railway lobbylsts are really asionishing. Taking advantage of the great popularity and success thus far of the Union Pacific Railroad, the great through road chartered by Congress, a number of local companies, chartered by ferritorial or State Legislatures, rechristen their bantlings Union Pacifics, with a prefix or affix. hus we have a Union Pacific Central Branch, Union Pacific Southern Branch, the Union Pacific Eastern Division, and I don't know how many other Union Pacifics with something attached, all of them clamorous for government aid, modestly demanding sums varying from \$1,000,000 to \$50,000,000 each.

One of these "Union Pacific" roads is projected from Fort Riley or vicinity southward. It has not laid a single rail or, I think, graded five miles of road, and as projected will not run within 150 or 200 miles of the Union Pacific Railroad proper; yet this paper road styles itself the Union Pacific Railroad, thern Branch, and is figuring for government aid-of course. Two other local corporations of a similar class have already received from the government direct and indirect aid in bonds, lands, &c., amounting, it is estimated, to nearly \$40,000,000. Hon, J. M. Howard, chairman of the Senate Committee on Pacific Railroads, has been endeavoring for months past to ascertain from the Secretary of the Treasury how the aid thus generously bestowed has been used; but thus far without success. All railronds, whether local or national, receiving aid from the national Treasury are required by law to report once in six months to the Secretary of the Treasury. The nature of these reports, if any have indeed been made, the chairman of the Senate Committee has thus for been wholly unable to ascertain.

The March Session of Congress

Several members and Sengtors, the most prominent of whom are E. B. Washburne and Senator Grimes, are in favor of repealing the law providing for the meeting of the Forty-first Congress on the 4th of March. They are of opinion that after passing the appropriation bills the best thing Congress can do is to adjourn. It is thought, however, that a majority of both Houses are opposed to repealing the law, and favor a session of about a month of the Porty-first Congress. Nearly all the leading committees of the House are overcrowded with business. ome of it regarded as important. The Military Committee, for instance, has over a hundred bills and resolutions before it. According to the rules of the House there will not be time this session to give some of the committees a chance to report. Should the committees will be forced to go over until the regular meeting next December. It is said that some of them are of such a nature that so long a delay would work injury to the public interests. is used as one of the arguments in favor of organizing on the 4th of March.

The House Committee on Appropriations had a session to-day of over three hours. There were present Messrs. E. B. Washburne, chairman; Butler, Spalding and Kelsey. The Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation blil was the main subject under conration. It was the intention of the committee to cut down the estimates in this as in other appropria-Secretary of State setting forth that the estimates sent in were put down at the lowest possible figures and could not possibly be abated without detriment to the service. After careful consideration the committee came to the conclusion that but few of the items could be reduced. Without finishing the bill the committee took up and considered some of the items of the Executive, Legislative and Judicial Appropriation bill. It will require some eight or ten days to complete the work now before the committee. By the time the Indian Appropriation bill, which has been reported to the House and made the special order for the 5th of January, is disposed of the committee hope to be able to report the remainder of the bilis in regular order, so as to get them all before the House before much other business is transacted. Reducing the Pay of Army Officers.

It is probable that a bill will be introduced reducing the pay and allowances of army officers above the rank of licutenant colonel. It is held that the present pay of colonels, brigadier and major generals is too high for a time of peace and is extravagant even in time of war. The reduction proposed—thirty-three per cent-would, it is said, make considerable difference in the Army Appropriation bill and would at the same time leave the chief officers of the army not only a fair living salary, but a respectable surplus. An effort will be made to introduce the proposed measure before the Army Appropriation bill is con-

of the Supreme Court of the United States, in view of their responsibilities and labors, has recently attracted the attention of several prominent lawyers in Congress, and there is some talk of amending the law fixing their salaries so as to increase them each several thousand dollars a year. No complaint has been made by any of the justices of the court, but it is held that off the beach they could earn at least twice their present salaries at their profession, and as their positions are for life they should have at

An Army Officer on the Alaskan Purchase. Captain F. Colburn Adams, the well known author, has permitted your correspondent to make the fol lowing extract from a highly interesting letter written to him by an army officer, filling a high rank in the engineer corps of the United States. The writer is well known and greatly respected in this city, where he performed valuable service during the late war. The extract is as follows:-

many places than the Hudson river, with great mountains rising right up out of the water and hifting their heads into the regions of perpetual snow, where no white man has ever been, and where no sensible man will ever go. The whole coast is fringed with a network of such waters enclosing archipelago after archipelago of islands from one mile to fifty miles long. I do not know nor did anylody aboard our ships know whether we got a sight of the mainland or not during the entire voyage.

The coast survey is a good institution and has done good service to the science of geography, and it is possible that it may have been in the scheme of Providence to give it a perpetual lease of life. Certainly, if it is ever extended over that wilderness of waters the officers engaged upon it may exclaim, "A thousand years are as one day" in such an undertaking.

waters the officers engaged upon it may exclaim, "A thousand years are as one day" in such an undertaking.

This is one good thing. There is another. The timber on the globe is not exhausted. There are enough young cedar trees on many of the up islands there to make the telegraph, poles for a line around the globe. Say the line is 25,060 unies long and we want forty poles per mile, and we would require one million poles. Why, sir, you would not miss that number. I certainly saw enough timber last August just sailing along among the islands to build all the railroad and telegraph lines now on the globe, and half a dozen lines of each clear around it besides. What there may be in the interior I do not know.

Congress is to meet to-morrow. I am glad I am far away from the arena of politics. Yet I think I could enjoy being in Washington about a week. I do nope Grant will turn over a new leaf with the politicians, and if he takes counsel with his own feelings I think he will. I should not be the least surprised if he quarrelled with the radicals before a year. When he does Butler will doubtless publish his book on the great campaign, where he got "bottled up," and then the fur will dy.

Investigation of Affairs in Louisiana.

Investigation of Affairs in Louisiana. The duty upon which Generals Babcock and Por-ter, of General Grant's staff, have been ordered is to make an investigation of the condition of affairs in the Department of Louisiana for the information of General Grant. Some time previous to the General's departure for Chicago letters were received by him from citizens in Louisiana and Arkansas giving very conflicting accounts of events occurring in those States and the manner in which they were treated by the military authorities. The reports of military officers on duty there and the reports of General Rous seau, commanding the department, gave statements differing from those of the civilians, and before taking any action in regard to the movement of troops o the change of officers the General was desirous of knowing the exact status of affairs in that department, especially in Arkansas, and he therefore instructed Generals Babcock and Porter, while in Chicago, to proceed to New Orleans, consult with General Rousseau and then repair to Arkansas to in-quire into the troubles now agitating that State. This tour of inspection, it is believed, will not be concluded until about the middle of next month.

Society of the Army of the Potomac. It is reported that General Meade, in conjunction with several other officers of his old army, has in contemplation the plan of organizing the Society of the Army of the Potomac on a basis something similar to that of the armies of the Cumberland and Ten-

Object of General Ransloff's Visit.

Major General Rassloff, the Danish Minister of War, authorizes a denial of the statement published several days since, and which is still going the sale to the United States of the Island of St. Thomas He states that the reported negotiations for the pur his present visit, but that his only object in visiting the United States is to restore his health, which for some time past has been falling.

Instructions by the Treasury Department. The Secretary of the Treasury has issued a circular to Collectors of Customs amending article 104 of revised warehouse regulations of October 30, 1868, so as to allow merchandise to be exported to Mexico by way of Indianola, Texas.

A recent circular to Collectors and others, with regard to fish caught by American vessels and brought into the United States by other vessels, requires such to be accompanied by a manifest and invoice duly signed and sworn to by the master of the vessel on which they were caught and certified to by a

Export Bonded Warehouses in New York. Commissioner Rellins has decided to establish and designate for the city of New York four export bonded warehouses in addition to the two aiready established, and has made the following selections for that purpose, viz .:- Store No. 104 Front street Joseph Reily applicant; store No. 45 Water street, Albert L. Scott applicant; store No. 164 Water street, Henry R. McLane applicant, and No. 176 Water street, John W. Slaughter applicant.

Clerks in the New Orleans Castom House. A number of letters have been received at the Treasury Department from merchants and others in New Orleans stating that since the recent reduction port the business of the office is not transacted as promptly as it should be, and it is necessary that a number of those who have been dismissed be reinstated, in order that the business shall be promptly disposed of. In accordance with these suggestion Mr. McCulloch will reinstate a number of clerks and inspectors.

Supervisor of Internal Revenue. Julius C. Burroughs has been appointed Supervisor of Internal Revenue for Michigan and Wiscon sip. This completes the appointment in that grade of internal revenue officers, Naval Gazette.

Naval Gazette. Surgeon Henry C. Nelson is ordered to temporary inty on board the Michigan, relieving Surgeon R. C. Dean, who is granted leave of absence; Assistant Surgeon William V. Marton, from the receiving ship io, is ordered to the Naval Hospital at Washing-

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant G. W. Rogers, Acting Masters G. T. Ford and Thomas Stoddard, Acting Ensigns C. H. Armstrong and J. W. Almy, and Acting Surgeon J. F. Tourtellatte.

The Fall of the Howard Hospital.

Major General Howard has requested General Nathan Michler, Edward Clark, auditor of the Capitol extension; J. W. Rumsey and Francis Wival, builders, and Charles Webster, mason, to serve on a board for the investigation of the cause of the falling of the main portion of the Freedmen's Hospital yes-terday, by which a number of workmen on the roof feil to the ground in the debris, causing several of them broken limbs and injuring others internally.

Cetton Cases Before the Court of Claims. There are at least 100 cases before the Court of Claims, involving in the aggregate several millions of dollars, on account of cotton alleged to have been illegally selzed or destroyed by United States officers. The Treasury Department has employed counsel especially to protect its interests. The court has adjourned until after the holidays.

Supreme Court Proceedings.
The following cases were before the Supreme

Court to-day:

No. 14. The City of Aurora, in error, vs. Charles W. West et al. The argument of this case was continued by Mr. Stanbery, of counsel for defendant in error, and concluded by Mr. Lincoln for plaintiff in

it. John Edmondson et al., appeliants, vs. a illooms litre. The arrument of this case was nenced by John E. Baldwin, of counse! for ap-

The Whiskey Frands Investigation.

The Whiskey Frands Investigation.
[Washington (Dec. 21) correspondence of the Beston Post.]

The report of General Van Wyck, from the Committee on Retrenealment, is characterized in Congressional and official circles here as the most partisan twaddle, without facts or figures to support its assertions; and it is charged that the report was writter and submitted by Van Wyck without being read by the other members of the committee. Hence the necessity of ordering to-day the report to be recommitted to the committee.

HOSRIGLE MULDERS BY A HEGRO.

Prom the Thomsonville (Ga.) Enterprise, Dec. 16.]
A negro man was brought to jult here on Weanesday has for murderine two negro women, near Duncarville, in this country, a week before his arrest. One of the women was his wife, who he murdered for her unfaithfulness in leaving him for another man, and the other woman was write to the man charged with giving asylime to the murdered the borrible details of the double murder. He said he had for some time intended to kill his wife, and sought to shoot her; but finding her on this occasion with the woman who had anded and encouraged her to leave his noise, he changed his mind and struck her with the guin. The blow felled her his active her with the guin. The blow felled her his cards foliated her asso, with the gin, and repeated the blows until he was satisfied she was dead. The blow and repeated the blows until he was satisfied she was dead. The blow and repeated the blows until he was satisfied she was dead. The blow and repeated the blows until he was satisfied she was dead. The blow and repeated the blows until he was satisfied she was dead. The blow and repeated the blows until he was satisfied she was dead. The blow and repeated the blows until he was satisfied she was dead. The blow and he had been also with the gin and repeated the blow and he had been also with the packet knie entermined to he was satisfied she was still insonable with, and with his pocket knie entermined the little should be the same and the content of the same and the Then, in July, I started for "our new Northern possessions" and did not get back till September. In October I went south as har as San Fedra, and returned on the 131 of November, so I have seen most of the coast at the Inneal States on the Fandic-Ocean nor the sense of the coast at the Inneal States on the Fandic-Ocean now ded to give information, but he ran arrived to be the carrie, and the other sense of the coast o MERRY CHRISTMAS.

Christmas Gifts-Where to Get Them-Bia-Watches, Statues-Bronze, Gold, Silver and Aluminum-Art, Taste and Beauty in Pro-

Yes, the Christmas gifts! Everybody is looking out on street corners, hopes to touch a more generous chord in the heart of passers by by lisping, in plaintive tones, while extending his hands, "Merry Christmas." And the young lady of the élite, as she skips lightly from her chaise and waves, sylphlike past her obedient footman, recognizing a gentleman bowing while ascending the stoop, turns smilingly to her "adorer" and "Christmas gift" is the reply to his bow. Thus from the lowest to the highest, from the family who on the rocky cliffs in parts of our city huddle together, plus and chickens and goals with themselves, around one fire in the solitary room of their shanty, through all the many gradations of society up to the millionnaires in their brown stone and marble palaces, have this thought and the time appointed by immemorial custom to gladden each other's hearts by appropriate gifts, as the circumstances of each may enable him to do.

Mindful of the people's wants the Herald yester-

day introduced its readers to the toy world, and presented a kaleidoscope of the many and con-stantly varying contrivances man's ingenuity has produced for the gratification of the young for play and amusement, and also for useful pastime. To-day it is proposed to lead the public into the higher realms of art, more or less connected with the resources of wealth which the world affords to those who by industry or good fortune are circumstanced to enjoy them. And as a general introduction it may safely be asserted that, visiting only the city, there is no other city on the globe where at four houses of a similar nature a like amount of treasure and wealth, of art and taste could be found accumulated as here, with the whole industrial world for a never-failing source. This experience is but another indication of the rapid advance of our city to a point where in time it will outrival all com-

advancing wealth? And that this reputawas well carned a visit to the house and all its different departments, showing systematic arrangement and superintendence

TIPFANY & CO.

Who has not heard or read of this far-famed estab-

lishment, which has grown with New York and

in the year, and particularly during the present feature season, where lations and gentlemen we with each other to procure suitable toleras of their esteem, three seasons where lations and gentlemen we with each other to procure suitable toleras of their esteem, three seasons are the seasons of their esteem, three seasons are the seasons of their esteem, three three seasons are the seasons of their esteem, three is a set, composed of a plain month. The seasons of the

down to orster pilates, recolarine overter standes, covery cups, of the excelerated bilish some manufacture, also from the down standing preserve desires, covery cups, of the excelerated bilish some manufacture, also from the Bilish some manufacture, also from the Bilish some standing and the source of the covery and heavily flated, and the source of the profession, as suitable articles with which to carried a neutrino of the covery name and the profession, as suitable articles with which to carried a solid block of ongy, richly emanciled and glit mounthigs, and standing on a cubit of ronge endinger of the period of the profession. It was manufactured by the alco-colors, of brome of manufactured by the alco-colors, of brome of manufactured of the profession of the control of

plete his crrand. The expecial feature of this establishment is their extended display of aluminam bronze wares, a new composition metal closely resembling eighteen carat gold and better adapted for use, it is claimed, than any other composition hitherto known. Their assortment of articles in this bronze includes everything in table furniture, from saltcellars and napkin rings to tea and coffee pots, at reasonable rates.

BISHOP AND REIN.

At this store the wares so popular in Europe and here, known as "Orfevererie Christone," are displayed in great profusion, as peculiarly adapted to holiday gitts. The table ornaments and all articles, in fact, for general use, of this kind, are of great beauty of design, inhished in workmanship and durability. Table ornaments, with artistically executed mythological groups, casters, sideboard sets and all similar useful articles are sought by many as suitable presents at this season. Here also is found an extensive assortment of beautiful manufactures from aluminum bronze, representing the Three Graces and Ganymode in many and most poetically attractive forms. In jeweiry this house keeps up its reputation, and for sparkling diamond necklaces from \$4,090 to \$6,000 downards, for diamond brooches and earrings of artistic model and high workmanship no one need fook any further who desires to win the good graces of his lady love by adorning her beauty with atture's lavish treasure. In Roman and Byzantine mosaics a rich variety is offered here, and some specimens are of rare beauty. One, with doves wooing and the characteristic inscription of "Pax"—Feace—underneath, would be appropriate from a gentleman to his betrothed as a sign that hereatter there shall be between them the peace of "two hearts that bent as one; two sonis with out a single thought." Rubes, sapphires, diagnonds, eneralds, pearis and many other precious stones, are worked into rings suitable for ladies and gentenden, and varying in value from \$25 to \$2,000, thus accommodating the financial resources of almost all o

CITY POLITICS.

The Second District Union Republican Association.

A meeting of this association was held last even

ing at their rooms, No. 1 Centre street. A resolution of thanks to the retiring officers was adopted, and of thanks to the retiring officers was adopted, and a document petitioning Congress to make a law restricting the power of conferring citizenship to the United States Courts and also recommending such modifications and restraints as may be necessary, was signed by most of the members present. The petitioners refer to the act of 1802, during the administration of Thomas Jefferson, for an outline of such act.

HOLIDAY BOOK SALE. Leavitt & Strebeign's holiday book sale at Clinton Hall was continued but not concluded last night. The books, generally, were sold at fair prices for ks, though to those accustomed only to retail sales the prices seemed astonishingly low. A "Presden Gallery" was sold for \$13; "Froude's Eng-"Presden Gallery" was sold for \$13; "Fronde's England," In ten volumes, at \$1 80 per volume; the well known, though showethat obsolete riend, "Fox's Martyrs," in handsome binding, at \$7 50; sets of "Hawthornes Works" at from \$25 to \$21; one set of riving's works, beautifully bound, in twenty-eight volumes, sold as high as \$206. A Dore Bible went or \$19, and a Dore Mitton at \$17 50 per volume, very handsome Bioles, at least in binding, "with all the modern improvements," brought from \$10 to \$10. Sone of the smaller books sold at very low priors. Many books were withdrawn, among the rest a Queen's lible, which the auctioneer declined to put up without a bid of \$500. The same is to be continued this evening. LECTURES LAST NIGHT.

John B. Gough on Temperance.

cate, John E. Gough, delivered a lecture last night in the large hall of the Cooper Institute on his favoa fair proportion of which was composed of ladies. The proceeds of the lecture are to be devoted to helping a young man in whom Mr. Gough feels interested to secure for himself a profession. The lecturer, who on making his appearance was received with rounds of applause, commenced by saying that he was to speak to them to-night on the subject of temperance. It was a nackneyed theme, a well worn subject, and he had no expectation that he could bring anything new or strange or startling to bear on it. Sometimes it was advertised that he would deliver a new lecture on the subject of temperance. He had spoken on it about impossible to say anything new on so well-worn a theme. Drunkenness was an evil. There was no theme. Drunkenness was an evil. There was no necessity for argument on that point. It was his duity and theirs to do all they possibly could to remove that evil, believing, as he dot, that the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage was not only needless but hurtful to the social, civil and religious interests of the community. While it contained to be used as a beverage the evils of drunkenness could never be done away with. He stood anagonistical to the use of intoxicating liquor as a beverage, whether at the stdebard of the 'wealthy or in the social circle or the drum shop. The principle of total abstinence if universally adopted, would root out drunkenness from the land forever. As a general principle he would advise total abstinence. Nevry man had a right to object to this, and he would not give a cent for any man who had not an independent opinion of his own. But he had a right to need these objections, as he ought to, in the spirit of courtesy. It was not by abase we succeeded, not by a show of authority on our part, but by meeting the argument in the spirit of courtesy, thus endeavoring to enlighten public sentiment. Within the past few months they had gentlemen stand on the platform and advocate moderate drinking and say that total abstinence was contrary to the teachings of the Rible. If a man used rightly the exercise of a little common sense which God had given him he could stand his ground against all the learning in the universe if he did not go out of his depth; but if he went out of his depth he was folled. He premised, first, that every individual who brought the Bible to sustain him in the use of drink geospied the Bible to sustain him in the use of drink geospied the Bible to sustain him in the use of drink geospied the Bible to sustain him in the use of drink geospied the Bible to sustain him in the use of drink geospied the Bible as the rule of faith and Fractice. The Bible permitted the Bib of wine, yes, and present in furthernay of the word object had not on the much of the drink of the duty and theirs to do all they possibly could to re-move that evil, believing, as he did, that the use of

THE PRESENT DADER OF ANYMALS.

Lecture by Dr. Boynton. Last night Dr. Boyaton delivered a lecture in the Priends' Meeting House, in Twentieth street, for the benefit of the Friends' Mission school. His subject was "The Present Order of Animals and the Agreement of the Biblical and Geological Chronology." and was illustrated by means of views thrown from the stereopticon. He started out with the asser tion that countless ages before the creation of man this earth existed, and that the present structure or crust upon which we live has been formed from the fossilized remains of animals, fishes, plants, &c.2 that each age or generation of animals differed in their nature, and that this difference was easily disting alshable every few hundred feet. The time consumed in fitting the earth for the reception of man was too long to calculate; but while thousands of generations of living things had passed out of existence before man's appearance, but four or five species and become extinct since he was ushered upon the stage of life. The views with the starcopticon were introduced by giving a view of morning—a female figure flying through space, with a child on her back, bearing a torch. Then the stratafied condition of the earth; after which he traced the animal kingdom from far beyond the period of Adam down to the present time. According to the Doctor's theory, the more man progresses the more animals retrograde, mutil eventually they become extinct. He stated that animals that were set in their colors, or of uniform colors, were also set in their dispositions, and could never be tamed, while, on the contrary, those animals that change most in color approach nearest to intelligence. In the family of man it was seldom that children of the same parents could be found whose eyes and hair would be uniform in color. Man inid hold of nature and made it subservient to his will. He is the highest type of intelligence, and nothing can be made higher. In order to exemplify the changes going on mature a view of certain salts in progress of crystalization was thrown on the canvas, so that the audience could see it in progress. Quite a number of views foreign to the subject were introduced for the amisement of the younger portion of the audience. As the picture of General Grant was shown the lecturer remarked that "Solomon says that he aclosed mouth there is wisdom." Dr. Hoynton will deliver two electures Saturday and Saturday week, commencing at two o'clock in the afternoon, for the benefit of ladies and children. of animals, fishes, planta, &c., that each age or gene-

Lecture by Mrs. C. F. Windle. Mrs. C. F. Windle delivered an interesting lecture last evening on Ireland, at the Jefferson Assembly Rooms, corner of Greenwich and Sixth avenues. The hall was tolerably full. Mrs. Windle is a rather roung looking person, with a clear, fair brow, and a

young looking person, with a clear, fair brow, and a soft, pleasing voice. Her appearance was warmly greeted. She spoke without the aid of manuscript and with considerable fluency, commencing by a review of the wrongs of Ireland and the frequent efforts that have been made for her freedom. The wrongs of Ireland, she sald, constituted the deepest and darkest boot in the history of civilization. She alluded to the noble and herole self-sacrifice of Emmet and the other heroes on the roll of Ireland's story. She fell sure that a destiny of freedom awaited Ireland. That undying aspiration of the Irish people for liberty was bound in time to be faily and gloriously realized. The fair lecturess concluded amid applicance.

Lecture by the Rev. James E. Holmes.

Last evening the Rev. James E. Hoimes delivered lecture, at the Chapel of the Crown of Life, Eleventh avenue, near Fitty-first street, in aid of the there. The arbject—"Sympathy"—was treated meta-physically and as the primary element and the e-sence of the laws which govern the universe and the some of the laws which govern the universe and the relations of the most insignificant objects in it. Sympa my, the lecturer said, not isolation, is the law of the universe. To the superficial observer the world presents only a procession of objects and circumstances without connection. It is the great object of science to combine and simplify, and the philosopher catches the combined utterances of nature and regards the universe as an entirety. All of its circumstances and elements are connected with and not directly upon each other by a law which we may not always comprehend. Science reveals this, and it is illustrated in the phenomena of the see and the land and the air; the influence and offices of electricity and the currents of the ocean. England owes her ferbidly and the Encertaid Isle its verdure and mand of the Gulf stream. The winds act in harmony and the heavenly hodies eyer, an influence on the movements and climate of our planes, and man and heast, from the greatest to the most insignificant, all contribute by each other a support and sustemance. The weak are devoured by the strong and they by the stell stronger, and so of, small fees have big fees to bits 'ee.

Small fleas have big fleas to bits 'em.
And they again inve larger fleas, and so od safetimes. The systems of planets revolve, each in its ap-

pointed orbit, more in harmony around their common central orbs. All these are joined together by bonds of sympathy. Yet who can tell how it is that affinese objects and elements respond to each other, still obeying the law of sympathy? Nature has her mysteries, which even our philosophy cannot fathom. We must go back to the great first cause of all—He was holds in His hands the chading elements in earth, and air and sky—and then there is sympathy of mind with mind. It is interesting to observe how exterior circumstances affect the senses and operate on the interior being. Sympathics of mind are the basis of friendship and love. We cannot always telf the reason why we are affected in certain ways; we only know the fact that we are so affected.

I do not love you, Doctor Fell,
The reason way I cannot tell;
But this I know, and that full well,
I do not love you, Doctor Fell. The lecturer continued his lecture about an hour and was listened to with close attention.

CLIMBING UP THE LADDER.

Lecture by Rev. G. C. Esray. The Rev. G. C. Esray delivered a lecture on this ubject last evening at the Wigwam, No. 240 West Forty-sixth street. The audience was not large, but Forty-sixth street. The audience was not large, but those who were present paid the lecturer a high compliment in the unwavering attention to which the address was delivered. The gist of Mr. Esray's reflections on this subject—climbing up addeder—was that the acme of moral excellence, standing in a sort of juxtaposition with perfection in Christian life, was perfect manhood and womanhood. These were worth all the work required to attain them—better than the mines of Goldonda, than another California strewn with gold, than the precious jewels of Alaska. The attainment of the perfection of manhood would be next in blessedness to the kingdom of God.

FINE ARTS.

The ninth annual sale of pictures contributed by the members of the Artist Fund Society was held The average merit of this year's contributions was considerably above that of any previous collection, but the prices realized were unprecedentedly low.
That the principal dealers have been so shy this season is probably owing to the extraordinary tightness. of the money market. The enthusiastic and dis-criminating appliance with which the chefs d'aured of the collection were received afforded satisfactory proof that there was no lack of appreciation on the part of those who attended the sale. The gastery was densely crowded throughout the evening.

The catalogue comprised seventy-six pictures and nine small models in terra cotta; the former brought the aggregate sum of \$7,616 50 and the later \$64.

making a total of \$7,679 50.

The choicest works in the collection sold as ander:-"Summer Afternoon," by J. Wiffiamson, \$72 50; "A Swiss Lake." by T. Addison Richard s, \$72 50; "View of Lake Champlain from the Adi rondacs," by Alexander Lawrie, \$90; "Antunn Landscape," by J. F. Kensett, \$23; "A Good Day for Sunnies," by J. F. Kensett, \$23; "A Good Day for Sunnies," by J. F. Kensett, \$23; "A Good Day for Sunnies," by J. F. Kensett, \$23; "A Good Day for Sunnies," by J. F. Wier, \$165; "Buck Mountain, Lake George," by R. W. Hubbard, \$15; "Chiebrook," Sound." by C. Parsons, \$40; "On the Deinware," by J. F. Wier, \$165; "Buck Mountain, Lake George," by J. B. Bristol, \$210; "Cossing I. c Brook," by David Johnson, \$100; "Me and My Dog." by Aifred Joues, \$65; "Iandscape," by Eliza Greatorex, \$60; "The Cosst of Darrien, Conn.," by Vincent Colyer, \$97 50; "Coming Down the Palisades." by J. G. Brown, \$130; "Twilight in the Shawangan's Mountains," by W. Whittredge, \$350; "Angust Day, Newport, R. L.," by C. C. Griswold, \$85; "October on the Hudson," by C. P. Cranch, \$50; "Gn Clements Brook," by William L. Sonntag, \$77 50; "Sunny Day, Lake George," by R. W. Hubbard, \$165; "Recollections of Evening," by A. H. Wyant, \$55; "Recollections of Evening," by A. H. Wyant, \$55; "Recollections of Evening," by J. M. Falconer, \$22 50; "Rainy Morning on Long Island Sound," by Vince na Colyer, \$60; "Afarnoon," by J. W. Casilear, \$275; "Briverly Coast," by John F. Kensett, \$405; "On the Hudson," by W. Whittredge, \$370; "Ship Ashore, by M. F. H. De Haas, \$215; "Grandmamma at Sixteen," by George B. Bouchton, \$175; "Storm," by Homeet Martin, #10; "Egrenoone Plains, Berksin're county," by J. W. Casilear, \$175; "The Young Mother," by Eastman Johnson, \$480; "An Engineer in Little," by G. C. Lambdin, \$55; "Haires, Ercishre county," by J. W. Casilear, \$175; "The Young Mother," by Eastman Johnson, \$480; "An Engineer in Little," by G. C. Lambdin, \$55; "Haires, Ercishre county," by J. W. Casilear, \$175; "The Young Mother," by Eastman Johnson, \$480; "An Engineer in Little," by G. C. Lambdin, \$55; "Haires, Eastman Johnson, J. E. Weng, John Whitatoson, T. Addison Richards, \$72 50; "A Swiss Lake." by T. Addison Richard s, \$72 50; "View of Lake Champlain from the Adi ron-

AN EDITOR IN LINEO.

A Midulaht Session of the Superior Court-Warrant Against the Editor of the Springer field Republican-His Arrest and Incarce-

Judge McCune, of the Superior Court, held a Charabers Session last night, to hear the complaint of James Fisk, Jr., one of the Eric Ralirond directors, against Samuel Bowles, editor and proprietor of the Springfield Republican.

The following is the deposition of the complain-

The following is the deposition of the complaine ant:

Superator Court, City of New York,—James Fisk, Ir., et. Summed Bandes and Others, Composing the Firm of Samuel Bandes and Others, Composing the Firm of Samuel Bandes at Co.—City and County of New York, ss.—James Fisk, Ir., being daily sworn, deposes and says that he is the plaintiff in the above entitied action; that on the 2th day of November, 1888; the defendant, Samuel Bowles, being the principal editor or editor-in-chief of certain newspapers published by the said Samuel Bowles & Co., in the city of Springfield and State of Massachusetts, known and described as "Tho Daily Springfield Republican," did compose and publish of and concerning this deponent, plainting as aforesaid, the following false, malicious, scandalous and defamatory matter, to wit:—"But Fisk has probably destroyed the credit of the railroad (meaning the Eric Railway Company) while piling up a fortune for himself. The multiplication of its stock has been fearms. From thirty millions of nominal capital a year ago it has now been raised to sixty or seventy milions, and worthless securities of the Hartford and Eric Railroad worthless securities of the Hartford and Eric Railroad and a milion or two of real estate it is now impossible to say. The issue of new shares seems to have been wanton, and to no purposes in creat part but to gamble in Wall street with. Nothing su audacious; nothing more gigantic in the way of swindling has ever been perpetrated in this and his associates have done nothing that they cannol legally justify, at least in the New York courts, several of which they meaning deponent Fisk and others) seem wholly to own. Fisk's operations are said to be under the legal guidance of both David Dudley Field and Charles O'Conor, and new both Judge Barandr, of the States and Judge Barandr

Judge Barnard, of the State, and Judge Blatchford, of the United States Court, back up and help on his proceedings.

Many even of his friends predict for him the State Prison or the lunatic asylum.

Becomen further says that the same matter as last above recited as having been published in the said daily and semi-weekly springheld Republicant was republished in the weekly springheld Republicant was republished in the weekly springheld Republicant on the 5th day of December, A. D. 1868.

Billeponent further says that an action was commenced in this court by this deponent on the 21st day of December, 1868, for libel, for the above recited faise, mailclous, scandalous and defendants against above named plaintiff, claiming dainages in the sum of \$50,000.

Deponent further says that the said newspapers, published by the defendants, have a wide and county of New York, and elsewhere, and that by reason of said publication this denotes has been damaged and injured in his character and reputation and his usefulness and efficiency as a director and manager of the varieties of the stockholders in said company at large as for the free failings Company seriously and wantonly injured and damaged, this as well for the interests of the seeckholders in said company at large as for the scockholders in said company at large as for this deponent.

Sabscribed and sworn before me into 22d day of the stockholders in said company at large as for the scockholders in said company at large as for the scockholders in said company at large as for the scockholders in said company at large as for the scockholders in said company at large as for the scockholders in said company at large as for the scockholders in said company at large as for the scockholders in said company at large as for the scockholders in said company at large as for the scockholders in said company at large as for the scockholders in said company at large as for the scockholders in said company at large as for the scockholders.

Upon the above adidavit and order of arrest Deputy Sheriff McGowan proceeded to the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where Mr. Bowles had just arrived from Washington, and meeding the defendant in the half of that establishment, served the warrant and took his prisoner to Ludiow street jail. Sheriff O'Brien. was present at the hotel and directed the proceeding. Mr. Pisk was also present.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The United States gunboat-Yantic, Commander, Boyd, sailed from Aspinwail for Carinagena on the Hoys, sauce the Aspirate for Carthagens on the 11th inst. The United States gunbout Penoisson, Commander Eastman, arrived at Aspinwall on the 12th inst, four days from contage do Cubs. The Cynur as will at Funania, also the British wife steamer Cameleon.

DEATH OF A PROBUNERT BALTIMATERA

Baumages, Dec. 2. 7869. trees C. Nichotzon, on old eithern of had north, dred yesterday, aged exty-four years. He was the farner of Ron. John A. Sicholson, member of Con-gress from Delaware, and of R. C. Nichelson, editor and publisher of the lows state resporter.